If our friends who favor us with manuscripts fo publication with to have rejected articles returned. they must in all cases send stamp for that purpose.

Advertisements for THE WEERLY SUS, USAGE to-morrow morning, must be handed in this evening before the cook

Come Up to the Scratch.

On Saturday Mr. WASBBURN gave notice that on Wednesday be intended to ask the Senate to remain in session until a vote on the Anti-Option bill was reached. Efforts have been made by some of the opponents of this bill to prevent its passage by bringing up other measures for consideration. Mr. WOLCOTT objected to Mr. Sherman's request for unanimous consent to the proposition for a vote on Wednesday. Mr. WoLcorr is not a putty-backed politician, but it is supposed that there are a number of Senators who have not his courage, and will vote in this matter not according to their convictions or their common sense, but because they think an affirmative vote is askel for by the farmers.

It is worth while that the country should know exactly how many Senators are willing weakly to comply with the howl of a few agitators, or the demands of a few mistaken men. Let us have a roll call of the Senate so that no Senator can shirk out of putting himself on record. Let us know, in fact, exactly how many Senators approve the use of the taxing power of the Government to prohibit one form of business for the supposed benefit of another.

Jumping on the Constitution by request seems to Lea facorite diversion with some of the Senators of the United States.

The Republicans of New York

In deciding to vote unanimously for FRANK HISCOCK for United States Schulorthe post which will be illied after March 4 by the Hop. EDWARD MURERY, Jr., of Troy -the Republicans in the New York Legislature have acted wisely. The candidate who will receive their votes will not be elected, and it may be that if the nomination meant an election, another choice would have been made by the Republican caucus; but, at all events, Mr. Hiscock fitty represents the purposes and policies which, since his election on Jan. 20, 1887, have reduced the Republican party of New York to its present position.

During the six years of Mr. Hiscock's service in Washington, the Republican party in the State of New York has been continuously and steadfastly at odds with the wishes and sentiments of the great body of the voters. It has stood out against the extension of majority control in the Legislature: it has blocked the new apportionment imperatively demanded by the needs of growing constituencies: it has opposed enlightened Democratic attempts to lessen the burdens of taxation, to simplify excise regulations, to enhance the State's revenue and to prosecute needful public works and utilize those of a national character. It has, lo and out of sendenounced and traduced the excellent and public-spirited Democratic administration of New York's affairs, resisted fust demands of the great cities for an honest census and a fair share of the just fruits of desirable legislation, and steadily antagonized the wishes of the people. Disavowing the honest partisanship which distinguished New York Republicanism when led by SEWARD, FENTON, and CONKLING, many of its leaders were found content to follow in the tangled political by-paths of Mugwump opposition to popular Democratic officials, executive and judicial, and to give their aid to an attempted overthrow of manhood suffrage.

One by one the points of the Republican position were turned, and one by one their batteries were silenced. The Republican eauers nomination, which six years ago was bitterly disputed by active Republicans, goes this year to Mr. Hiscock with-

The Democrats have control of every branch of the State Government. They are at this moment supreme in New York. As this epoch of Republican history began with the election of Mr. Hiscock to the Senate, it is fitting that it should be closed by the nomination of the same gentleman. and the practical disposal, coincidently of the various issues. State and national, for which he ostensibly stood while living away from Syracuse under his commission from the people of the State of New York.

Whether the political milestone which marks the close of Mr. Hiscock's career in the Senate will be the beginning of a new era for the Republicans of New York, or merely a stopping place on the road of de feat, appears at this moment to depend more upon their Democratic autagonists than upon the Republicans themselves.

Scandinavia and Russia.

There was one source of danger to Germany which Count von Caprivi did not mention in his speech to the committee of the Reichstag, and that was the possibility of an alliance, if not of a political union, between the Scandinavian States and Russia.

There has unquestionably been of late great activity in the navy yard at Copenagen, and CHRISTIAN IX. makes no secret of his affection for his son-in-law, the Czar. In his case, too, personal feeling counts for a great deal in foreign politics, for although parliamentary government nominally exists in Denmark, the present King has kept ers in office for many years in the teeth of repeated votes of censure passed by the popular branch of the legislature. On the other hand, in Sweden it is the people, rather than the sovereign and nobles to whom is due the present agitation in favor of a Russian protectorate. It is obvious that, could this plan be carried out, Norway would have to share the lot of the Swedish monarchy; that Russia would acquire in Gothenburg a seaport of the first class, and would thereby gain such control of the Baltie that the annexation of Den mark might be expected to follow.

Time has effaced the enmity engendered by the wars between Sweden and Russia in the days of CHARLES XII. and PETER the Great. In the latter half of the last century Swedish politicians were distributed in a French party and a Russian party; and, although traces of such a division have been visible even in recent years, they are now blotted out by the knowledge that a cordial understanding exists between the the Stute. They cannot begin their favorite St. Petersburg and Paris Governments. As business of attacking the rights of prop-

never hesitate to side with a Franco-Russian coalition. The experience of Finland since that country has been included in the great porthern empire is, upon the whole, calculated to convince the Swedes that under a Russian protectorate no attempt would be made to interfere with their language, their religion, their laws and inherited institutions, or with their powers of local selfgovernment. Without the Czar's aid sweden cannot hope to retain much longer her political connection with Norway, as she could not have established It in the first instance without the assistance of a

Russian army. What is true of Sweden is no less true of Denmark, that in her present state of isolation she is doomed to political insignificance, and that only through submission to a Russian protectorate can she hope for territorial and commercial expansion. The Danes might in time condone the dismemberment of Holstein and Lauenburg, but they will never forgive the despollers of Schleswig, which they look upon as no less truly Danish soil than is the island of Zenland. They believe that they still have a part to play in northern Europe, but they recognize that in these days of colossal fleets and armies they must fight under the flag of one of the great powers. In view of the hatred which the Danes feel for Germany, an alli ance with Russia is alone practicable; and this, even if it took the form of subjecting Denmark to a Russian protectorate, would be powerfully commended by the hope of regaining at least part of the land wrested from them by German invaders thirty

years ago. A combination of the Scandinavian States with Russia and France would, from a maritime and military point of view, be regarded as a full counterpoise to the participation of Italy in the Triple Alliance. It is well known that in the war of 1866 the Italians distinguished themselves neither by land nor sea, whereas there are no better sailors or soldiers than are the Scandinavians. No one who recalls their history can refrain from wishing that they should again make a figure in the world; and their best chance of avoiding violent absorption seems to be voluntary cooperation, if not political incorporation, with the empire which practically is already mistress of the north.

Roads.

The first National Convention of the American League for Good Roads, which was organized by a few enterprising citizens three months ago, will be opened in Washington to-day, and there is assurance that it will be attended by delegates from at least thirty of the States of the Union, rep resenting State and county leagues, commercial and agricultural bodies, railroad companies, wheelmen's societies, colleges and other organizations. It will be as businessiike an assembly as ever was held, made up of solid men, experienced men, and practical reformers, for the advancement of an important public interest in which all the people of the United States are concerned. With good country roads the marketing of farm produce and the procurement of supplies by the farmers would be facilitated; the waste of horse power and of vehicles would be reduced; the attractions of rural life would be increased; the business of rail roaders and shippers would be benefited and hundreds of other desirable public objects would be subserved. The fact that the Chamber of Commerce and the Board of Trade of New York city, as well as the Farmers' Alliance of the West and several State Granges, are to be represented in the Washington Convention, is a remarkable illustration of the way in which bodies that are supposed to be antagonistic can unite in the carrying out of a policy that must inure to the advantage of the whole community. The rapid growth of the League for Good

Roads since it was formed by Gen. Roy STONE and his associates in October last is the best proof that there was a need for its formation, and that there is a widespread reform which it has undertaken to promote There are already branches of it in a majointy of the States and in hundreds of counties: it has already prompted several of these branches to begin the work of road improvement; it has secured the coopera tion of sundry influential agencies which have never before acted together; piles of letters of inquiry about it are received daily at the office of its secretary in this city; and its expenses have been covered by voluntary subscriptions. The time has now come for the drafting of a comprehensive and acceptable programme of business.

It is the purpose of the League to influence the State and county authorities in the matter of road reform, so that desirable laws upon the subject may be adopted by the Legislatures of the several States. Its method of procedure is yet to be drawn up. It must above all, strive to secure the adoption of systematic and economical measures of legislation. The expenditures, including the cost of labor, in road making by local bodies are enormous, running up to at least a hundred millions of dollars annually for the whole country: yet there is hardly a State of the Union in which there is any methodical road making, or in which there is any large stretch of decent country road. Some astounding facts about the wastage in this State of New York under the old Road District law, which is yet in existence, have recently been collected by Governor FLOWER.

Populist Thieves.

The Kansas Populists have long been conspicuous for folly; but their inexcusable, shameless attempt to steal the lower branch of the State Legislature rises to the dignity of a crime. The Populist Representatives in the Kansas House are undoubtedly in the minority of that body, but they persist in pretending that they are the lawful House, and the Populist Governor and the Populist Senate have recognized them as such. DUNSMORE, the Populist Speaker talks magniloquently through his tile, and howls that " no power on earth save the sword can dissolve his House of Representatives." He tries to lead away public opinion from the true question at issue be tween the Populists and Republicans in the Kansas House. "Before me," he yelled to the exulting galleries last week, "are representatives of two classes, farmers who follow the plough and railroad attorneys." Apparently he and the rest of the Populist Rump act on the theory that a minority composed of Alliance cranks is superior in law and morals to a legal majority in which there happen to be a few gentlemen who do not believe that a railroad corporation is

the sum of all villainies. It looks as if the Kansas Populists had come to the end of their rope. They have hurt the credit of the State, and made it ridiculous. Having done all they could to steal away its good name, they are now trying, without any shadow of right, to get control of the entire Government of St. Petersburg and Paris Governments. As business of attacking the rights of prop-against Germany, the Swedish nation would crty and trying to load the statute books out. The entire proceeds of his lecture tour

with nonsense unless they can get control of the House. It is fortunate for the sensible population of the Sunflower State that this usurpation for the purpose of forming a Government of cranks for cranks and by cranks has little chance of succeeding.

We used to think that the insane asylum was a proper home for the Populist ranters. Apparently a good many of them would feel more at ease in the penitentiary. It is fortunate for the Democrate of

Kansas that the Populists have given them notice of dissolution of partnership. An influential part of the Kansas Democracy has always opposed fusion with the granger GRACCHUSES. What, in fact, have the Kansas Democrats got out of the fusion? They have pulled a lot of Populist chestnuts out of the fire, and they have weakened their own organization. "We want nothing more to do with your crowd," says the Hon. JERRY SIMPSON. Mr. SIMPSON can be assured that the dislike is mutual. 'Two years from now." cries the philosopher of Medicine Lodge, "we will lick both the old parties." Well, JERRY, just wait and see who will be the licker and who the lickee. Your sweet little party started as a fool and seems resolved to end as a scoundrel, and an unsuccessful scoundrel.

The Apostolic Delegation.

The establishment of a permanent apostolic delegation in the United States, and the confirmation of Mgr. Satollit as the first delegate, mark a new erain the history of the Roman Catholic Church in this country. The full extent of the power conferred on the delegate by the Pope is still a matter of conjecture, but, doubtless, it is large and comprehensive.

The differences between the American prelates have been exaggerated by newspapers, we imagine, so far, at least, as the reported personal rancor with which they are accompanied is concerned; but unques tionably, differences over questions of Church policy have occurred, and, apparently, they have been serious. It is undeniable, too, that there has been some friction between priests and superior ecclesiastical authorities, and race differences and distinctions may have tended to perease the embarrassment.

Mgr. SATOLLI as the Papal delegate, charged with important powers and having great responsibility, enjoys the advantage of being outside of these controversies. He is not complicated with them, but occupies a position of entire neutrality which enables him to regard them judicially. He is also a man of great ability and long experience in dealing with questions and problems

concerning Church policy and discipline. The Roman Church in America has always been a missionary enterprise under the government of the Propaganda, and until within recent years it was comparatively feeble alongside of the Protestant commu nity. It was first recruited, to a large extent, from the immigration which came over from Ireland after 1846, and since that time it has increased numerical from about one atten addrents to eight or ten millions. Its advance in material prosperity and in influence has been even more rapid than its growth in numbers. Its Church property has multiplied so that it now includes some of the most valuable sites in every town of the Union. The Roman Catholic churches, nunneries, monasteries, and various institutions of charity are distinguished for their magnitude, and in many of the large towns more especially its adherents form a majority of the population. It has a Cardinal, and both its prelacy and its ordinary priesthood have increased rapidly and necessarily in numbers and in influence. The great Roman Catholic parade during the Columbian celebration in New York afforded an indication of this surprising progress in New York more particularly.

Since the first great Irish immigration its numerical strength has been increased at a rapid rate by the subsequent flood of German and Italian immigration more especially. Its adherents are of many naand deep public interest in the beneficent | tionalities, including many American converts; and it has risen greatly in importance. It is more respected by Protestants than formerly and more justly regarded by them. The Catholic Church in the United States has become one of the most important parts of the whole spiritual kingdom ruled by the Pope.

Accordingly LEO XIII. is now giving to it the distinguished consideration it merits at his hands: He is seeking to unify and harmonize it in order that it may the better fulfil the great destiny which he foresees for it. He is bringing it in closer relations with Rome, and he has signalized his consciousness of its power and importance by giving it a permanent apostolic delegation directly representative of the Papal authority. Of course all Roman Catholics in the United States rejoice over the fact.

Fortunately for Christendom and for civilization LEO XIII. is one of the great Popes. large-hearted, broad-minded man, antmated by the widest sympathies with the best spirit of modern national and social progress. He has also shown by his dealings with the Catholics of both the French and the American republics that he would incite in his followers true sentiments of patriotism. Pope LEO XIII. is a great statesmen, a profound scholar, a wise and liberal man.

The Union and Advertiser avers that the post of Private Secretary has been offered to ST. CLAIR MCKELWAY of Brooklyn. Well, why He is honest, he is capable, and he is faithful to the Constitution. A good man.

A map in the January number of the Geographical Journal, the new periodical of the Royal Geographical Society, shows Liout. PEARY'S determination of the northern coast of Greenland, taken from the sketch map published in THE SUN on Oct. 25 last. Lieut. PEARY practically saw every mile of the frozen channel which the Englishman, BRAUMONT, discovered at its west end. in 1876, and named Victoria Inlet. The American explorer. travelling on the edge of the inland ice, traced this channel to the east until he saw its eastern terminus at Independence Bay, where he ooked out upon the Arctic Ocean.

Many achievements seem easyenough as we look back at them. Two men and their dog teams were the immediate agents in making one of the greatest of Arctic discoveries. For thirty years learned geographers had been discussing the question. "Is Greenland an island or a continent?" PEARY with his modest equipment has settled the question for all northern terminus. Its length from north to south is little more than one-third what the great geographer Petermann thought it might c. The debate waxed warm at times; and now it is finally closed.

Last wiater Lieut. Prany spent the months of darkness preparing for the summer sledg-ing which was destined to result so splendidy. This winter we see him even busier than he was a year ago. He is preparing for the two years' campaign in Arctic regions which is to take him North again in June next. The method of exploration he originated eliminates most of the uncertainties of Arctic work. He will go back for clearly defined purposes of the greatest geographical interest, and no man

are being invested in the equipment he requires. The discoveries he makes are to be paid for with the money he earns, and the story he has to tell of that great journey and the unequalled pictures he shows of Arctic scenery are worth going far to enjoy. Lieut. PEARY will give his first popular lecture in New York city this week.

Overy: Shall the screeching of billiony and prejudice prevent New York from satisfying its most crying need—rapid transit or shall wisdom prevail and rapid transit

become an accomplished fact? The way to get rapid transit is to get it. it can be had, not for the asking, but for the permission to the elevated railroad sys-

tem to give it to us. What earthly reason admissible to the learing of common sense justifies further delay?

The Germans have had many a skirmish n the past year with the Sultan of Unyaurembe, whose chief town, Tabora, is the place where all the caravan routes from the great skes centre on the way to the coast. It highly important to have an understanding with this potentate, and the Germans are now inppy because he has come to terms at last. The Suitan has promised to aid in the work of abolishing slavery, encouraging commerce. and securing caravan and mail routes.

The Germans made many blunders when they entered Fast Africa, but their critics are now opening their eyes at the work they are loing. The colony bids fair to be self-supporting at an early day.

CONTINENTAL UNION.

I'wo Opinions, Presenting the Idea and the Surrounding Facts. From the Halyoke Daily Democra

It is desirable that Canada be annexed to the

United States. From CAmerique Français The idea of Canadian annexation grows on

both sides of the frontier.

THE DEMOCRATIC POLITICS OF NEW YORK.

Fanny Views of a High Caste Mugwamp

From the Buston Herald. It would be as ridiculous as it would be disgraceful or the Democratic party in New York to continue inder the domination of Hill. Hill is not alone a cheap politician, disgusting in his methods and disgraceful in his acts; he is a politician without the skill and the tact to sucreed even on the low plane he has set for himself. We know of no man who has risen to the same prominence who has made so many studid blun lers as he. Were Cleveland to submit and accept the

disaster seldom equalled in the annals of the State. There was a foretaste of what it would be in the experience there last spring, when the party went under in the town elections as it had not gone for many years, and was only railled for the fall elections by he trausfer of leadership to the Cleveland men. But Cleveland has not the slightest disposition to acquiesce. It is not an alternative of division or victory; it is an alternative of division or defeat, and defeat that inrolves disgrace as well.

There is but one way to save the Democratic party of New York, and that is to destroy the power which is making it now a scoffing and a byword to respectable nen everywhere. This will probably involve tempo rary loss of control in the State, but it is essential to the work of reformation there which is imperatively called for. Without this the party is sure to be overthrown and to meet disgraceful disaster in the act.

The Bise of a Great Orator.

Promthe New York Tribuna.
If a bailet could be so taken as to show what young man in public life has made the greatest advance in popular estimation during the last five years we sup-pose that the Hon. Bourke Cockran would at least stand near the head of the poil. He has been a familiar agure in this city for a much longer period than five cars, thanks to a special faculty which made him an interesting and persuasive spokesman of Tammany, and therefore conspicuous within narrow limits, But all the time he possessed qualifications for a larger pince.

He had a seand constitution, a vigorous frame, a strong will, a lively fancy, a quick intelligence, and the gift of speech. The more he spoke the plainer it be

came that his oratory was not more empty rhetoric He was exuberant, but he was a good deal more than that He certainly was not profound nor persistently ndustrious. But he was acute, and when he had re ceived a sufficient impetus was capable of a great ef-fort. As his reputation spread his ambition expanded, and with larger purposes came the willingness to take greater pains. His horizon widened. He was sent to longress and began to study and comprehend national talker of five years ago who went to Chicago last June

Under every conceivable dissivantage he compelled a weary and unwilling Convention to hear and admire and applaud before it condemned him. That speech was not commonplace nor the man who may was power, not effrontery, which wen that extra-

A Journalist Indeed.

From the Rockester Post Express,
Joseph O'Connor never made a claim on anything in
his life that he is aware of, and he is not conscious that he has a claim of any sort to urge, either in this world or the next. He believes that he was born to think, to labor, and to serve, and not to be a claimant. All that

Reformers Who Don't Vote To the Entron or The Sus-Sir: A careful inspection of the reater of the City Reform Club shows that a ridiculously small percentage of the members ever

register or vote at our municipal elections. Here's a pretty "how-de-do"-a lot of fellows preach-

ing municipal reform and they never register or vote he City Reform Ciub for reform !

and of the Brooklyn Bridge. I would beg for longer arraps in the circated cars, for the seat are always oc-cupied by man (most properly so, as they are the strongest), and, being a woman, I cannot reach the

strongest; and, being a woman, I cannot reach the straps, which, from their height, I should judge were also intended for the med.

It must certainly be very trying for those gentlemen, who are reading their mapers so intently, to be interrupted by having a woman numble over them; but, of course, we cannot help it, as there are some very sharp tures in the road, and we are not yet fittished acrobata. Of the bridge directors i would blead for protection for my bones, if they will in some way seems one entering their cars without being beated, trainplied on, and dragged. I will premise is do my introst to chain the promises of my woman frende that if they should safer the cars before the seats are all taken they would leave such seats for the gentlemen following. A Snow Thought.

From the Boston Courier.
The beautiful snow I ween I love,
With a love deep and profound;
I love to see it covering all
The bare, nusightly ground. I love to see it fluttering down And denoting through the air, fo white, so beautiful, and so pure; There is not a night more fair.

And where is a sight one half so grand As the great trees incekly bowed. And their bare doad limbs all covered o'es with the snow's white clinging abroud:

But I do not love the beautiful anow; Instead I am filled with dread. Whog it somes in tone from a lafty roos and takes me on the hand.

HISTORY OF THE M'GLYNN CASE. The Facts as Carefully Stated by the Late Vienr-General Preston.

From the Book of Testimony in the McGuire Burtal Care, a

Printed in the Append to the General Form.

The action of the Ordinary in regard to Dr. McGlynn was dictated, from beginning to end, by the Propaganda; it was by their direction. Before any action by the Archbishop, the Sacred College wrote to Cardinal McCloskey. then Archbishop, speaking in the most severe terms of animadversion of Dr. McGlynn's socialistic principles in regard to the rights of property. They commanded the Cardinal to admonish him, and, if necessary, to suspend him. The Cardinal sent for Dr. McGivon, to my own knowledge, and admonished him. Things continued as they were till after the Cardinal's death. After that Dr. McGlynn came out more publicly in advocacy of these sentiments, and at last notice was given that he was to appear on a public platform for their advocacy. We had never allowed Catholic priests, neither do we consider it at all appropriate to our office, to appear on any political platform; it is contrary to our custom and wishes, but especially of this kind. The Archbishop, therefore, sent him a command not to appear, under ecclesiastical ban. He violated the command and appeared and made his speech, and the consequence was the Archbishop suspended him for two weeks. At the end of that time his faculties were, of course, renewed, and he continued to be pastor. After that he published in the newspapers some remarks which I do not remember now, but which spoke against the action of the Roman authorities, and also expressed again the socialistic doctrines which the Propaganda had condemned. The Archbishop then wrote him a very kind letter and told him he withdrew his faculties until the expiration of the year, or until he should receive commands from the Propaganda. In the mean time, without the Archbishop's knowledge, certainly out his request and contrary to his idea, the Sacred Congregation summoned Dr. Me-Glynn to Rome. He refused to go. The Archbishop wrote him a very kind letter, asking him to call and see him. He wrote back, "I will not call." He did not go to Rome, and the Archbishop had nothing more to do with the case, inasmuch as it was taken up by the ecclesiastical authorities at Rome. Then the Supreme Pontiff himself sent a mandate commanding him to come. To that, of course, he paid no attention. He did not go. The only attention he paid was by speaking against the ecclesiastical authorities publicly. After ward, some time in the month of May, the Archbishop received a letter from Rome. This

as I know. After the forty days expired the Archbishop simply published the fact of the excommunication as ordered by the Cardinal. The excommunication will continue until the Holy Father reverses it. It has not been reversed. I have heard that an appeal was taken, and I think I can say that the whole case went before the Tropagands, and that they sustained the action of the Archbishop at every point and threw out the appeal of Dr. McGlynn.

was a final letter. commanding Dr. McGlynn

forming him that, at the expiration of that

time, if he did not appear he would be er facto

excommunicated. He did not appear, and his

excommunication was published by order of

Cardinal Simeoni in letters made public, and

that is the whole history of the matter, so far

to appear in Rome within forty days, and in-

THE CATHOLIC QUESTION.

The Opinion of an American Priest,

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: It is only through THE SUN that any one can expect to have something to say and be heard on the great issues now before the Catholic Church in this country. All the avenues and approaches to other papers have been blocked, except for the benefit of a few-Archbishop Ireland and his lieutenant and the powers at the Catholic University. They have cried "Peace, and there is no peace." They deprecate the use of newspapers as a medium of free speech for others, while they monopolize them for their own selfish ends.

It is an open secret that Dr. Rooker, in the interest of Archbishop Ireland, worked the cable on the other side all his own way, while the latter was in Rome on his "mission." I would like to know who are the supporters o the policy of his Grace of St. Paul outside of the Catholic University? They will answer, the Pope is with them, in the person of Arch bishop Satolli. We know that only too well How can this good man get at the true sentiment of all the Catholics of this vast republic and so strictly chaperoned by Dr. O'Gorman' Would that all the Archbishops and Bishops, with the clergy and laity, could give free expression to their feelings on the un-American trust or syndicate formed by a few men for the purpose of foisting upon the Church their individual views of Church government and

policy! Every Catholic is ready to accept cheerfully the decisions of the Holy See or its representative in matters appertaining to his spiritual wel-fare; but every Catholic is so far interested in Church government and policy affecting him-self and his children as to have a right to know that such policy be not based upon mis-information nor controlled by the extremists

That the Archbishop is and has been acting in a high-handed manner is evidenced by the statement in the Cutholic Sentinet of Oregon that he alone did not consult his suffragans before the conference of Archbishops in New York, as was expressly eniotined by the Holy Father. Is this obedience and respect for authority?

the City Reform City for reform 1 Tarayrs.

The New City Mail

To the Schroe of The Sux-Sir. New Yorkers who are proud of our city-and all good New Yorkers are presed of it, despite the cracking of Migwamp thorns—will approve of the project of replacing the old City Hall with a structure that shall be adequate to the needs of the municipality and worthy of its dignity. The old City Hall, beautiful as it is, is neither one nor the other. It must pass away as all things must that failt to answer their purpose.

While fully endersing your auggestion of this date that a council of architects abould consider the plans for the new building, I beg to offer one suggestion which, I believe, will commend itself to every one who considers the inatter carefully. The new City Hail should face to the west. Not only as a matter of American will be danked by two buildings, such of which will make worthy folia height of the county word and will be danked by two buildings, such of which is many and the control of the first to declare that the Bishops of this control will make worthy folia, height of which is inspessing and will be danked by two buildings, such of which is more able to conduct their own affairs, he may control the country wore able to conduct their own affairs, he may control to the west will be absolutely unlimited.

It may be urged that his will turn the rear of the building toward Frinking House spential to the west will be in reality as every folia will be in reality as every folia in the rear folia, and the control will be in reality as every folia be a staiwart, handsome man squipped with "and with the first handsome man squipped with "an

MARTHA WASHINGTON'S COMPORT. Remarks of Another Purchaser at the Sale Where It Was Offered.

To tun Entron or Tun Sen-Sir. Mr. Henkel's letter in Tex Ses of vesterday is by no means satisfactory. I was a purchaser at the sate in question, and I have one of the catalogues (\$2.50). The "compert" was offered to me by Mitchell's, but I did not buy it. The catalogue describes the "comport" as "Martha Wash ington's fruit stand." If Mr. Henkel did not know or have satisfactory evidence that it was what he adver-tised it to be be should not have held it forth in this way in his calabogue. His pretended explanation is way in his calescare. His pretended explanation is an example about.

The public was not deceived! Our company was not deceived! Our company was not deceived! Mr. Rowdon was not deceived! but somebody was, when they magned for an instantibating could act it as genuine to Mr. Goars strain. Very well. I say that the public so deceived by Mr. Henkel's catalorie. He held the article out to the world as something which it was not. Suppose I had been saily enough to buy the "compart ""

Buppose Mr. Straus had not tappened to be connected, frough his brother, with Macy's: What would have been the result! Mr. Henkel's alleged "invincible armon" is pretty thin. He soid something as genuine which was not genuine. I wonder if the autographs i bought at his sails were manufactured. We analk know mercatter how much faith to give to his catalogues.

formes.

The Sim is entitled to great credit for exposing this fraud and I congratulate myself on being a regular reader. I will steer clear of citch sales bereafter, and t will see that my frience do the same. Much good has been done by the exposure.

Any Youn, Jan. 14.

THE RAPID TRANSIT COMMISSION. n Steinway Says Important News

May be Given Out To-day. The Rapid Transit Commissioners were I executive session all the afternoon yesterdar, William Steinway presiding. It was un lerstood that they were preparing a resolution in reference to one of the plans which

have been proposed. Mr. Steinway said: We have discussed no new plans and have made no decision of any kind. There will be made no decision of any kind. There will be a meeting here to-morrow at which there may be some important news to give out."

At a meeting of the directors of the Real Estate Exchange yesterday the memorial to the Rapid Transit Commission, formulated on Jan. 4 by the Committee of Twenty-live, advocating the construction by the city of an underground railroad, was endorsed.

After the ndjournment George De Forest Barton of the Committee of Twenty-five arrived with his written resignation from the committee. The reasons for his resignation were that he did not layor an underground road, and was not present at the time of his appointment.

ALBANY NOTES.

Mr. Dry Dollar Sulilvan made the shortest speech in the Democratic caucus to nominate a candidate for Senator of the United States. He said: "In response to the wishes of the Democrate of the district which gave Mr. Cleveland 7,000 majority, I vote for Edward Murphy, Jr." The sentence which was received with most enthusiasm and applause at the caucus was near the end of the speech of Mr. O'Sullivan, who, after describing the great Democratic victory of last fall, said: "And now, with the light of that triumph shining full upon us we refuse to sacrifice our leaders on the alter of their devotion to Democratic principles."

John Connelly, Assemblyman from the old Nine-John Connelly, Assemblyman from the old Sine-tenth New York district, came to Albany to see the Senate caucus. "I have come up to see how my suc-cessors are getting on," he explained. Mr. Connelly has four successors, MrManus of the Righteenth, O'Sullivan of the Nineteenth Edison of the Twentythird, and Reilly of the Twenty-eighth. The lines of the old Nineteenth ran from Fifty-second atreet up to Spnyten Dnyvii. It was the largest Assembly district in population in the United States. Under the recent apportionment it was divided into three districts an part of a fourth. A curious thing about it is that the Assemblymen elected last fall got about ten times the majority of the last Democratic Assemblymen in the old district. Every one of the four districts gave a Democratic majority larger than that which the local candidates got in the old district.

Assemblyman Walter W. Baban has been making the acquaintance of everybody in Albany and Troy with great rapidity and by a convenient method. He had soveral thousand cards printed, with his name and the number of his Assembly district on them. He carries a hundred or two cards in his packet and gives one to everybody he meets. All the people around the hotels and the Capitol have received one of Mr. Bahan's cards. Several men have got more than one of Mr. Baban's cards, and one man, who purposely was intr duced to Mr. Bahan six times in one evening, received a card at every introduction. There is no excuse for getting Mr. Bahan's name wrong.

Daniel F. Martin of New York is one of the mos graceful speakers in the Assembly. He was entitled to be Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, but in the probitiation of Brooklyn the chairmanship of that committee went along with the chairmanships of a number of other important committees to members from Kings county.

Assistant Clerk William J. Ellis of the Assembly and Assemblyman liennessey of Brooklyn have started on a career which will give them a reputation with Hungry Joe and the other great bunco men of the State. They were innching at a restaurant on State street, and ran up a check of \$1.75. Neither of them wanted to pay the check, so they walked down to a able near the cashier's desk, where a friend of theirs was eating a 20-cent lunch. Holding his thumb over the first figure of the check, so that only 75 cents could be seen. Mr. Ellis asked Mr. Hennessey to pay the theck. Mr. Hennessey said that he had left his money n his other trousers pocket, and Mr. Ellis said that he had done the same thing. They appealed to their friend, who, seeing only the 75 cents on the check old the cashier to have it put on his check. Mr. Eilis and Mr. Hennessey then speedily departed, leaving their innocent friend to find out that Mr. Ellis's thum had concealed the first figure on the check.

James F. Quigley of Brooklyn, Democratic leader of the Assembly, and Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, is not yet 34 years of age. He belongs to the group of young men who represent New York and Brooklyn in the Legislature. With the exception of Col. George Percival Webster of Harlem and Mr. Cooney of Brooklyn, both of whom are over 50, the average age of the Assemblymen of New York and Brooklyn is under 85.

The quality of cigars sold at the Capitol cigar stan has greatly improved since the Legislature beam Democratic. The Republican farmers who used to make up the majority of the Legislature smoked five and ten cent cigars, while the Democrate from New York and Brooklyn want imported cigars and are will ing to pay 20 cents and a quarter aplece for them.

The first application for an appropriation for a statu came from the Republican Assemblyman from Orang ounty, who wants the State to expend \$25,000 to but Polopel's Island for a statue to Hendrik Hudson.

The amount asked for the Capitol this year is \$700,000. Part of the Capitol is cracking and going to pieces, and y the time the new part is finish ask for appropriations to rebuild the old part.

The Capitol restaurant is making a specialty of 10-

It was noticeable as showing how the same men have retained control of the Republican organization and offices, that many of the members of the Republican caucus to nominate a successor to Frank II were present at the caucus six years ago when he re-reived the Republican nomination and was elected. Zerubabel Erwin, John Smith, Alusworth, Coggeshall, and a number of others were experienced legislato in those days, and they have lung on to the offices and the organization ever since. Most of the conversation at the caucus was of the old days, when a vote at the Republican Senate caucus was worth as much as \$7.000, and when it was thought necessary to make he members stake an oath on the Bible as to whom

they would support.
On the other hand, the Democratic organization is retting more and more into the hands of young men, that is already so in the eastern end of the State, while n Buffalo Lieut-Gov. Sheeban is about the age of the Democratic Assemblymen from New York, and in

"The Staten Islanders in the Bay."

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUS-Sire With some shade of troth there is more of libel in "Richmond's" contribu-tion under the above caption in this morning's Sux, and sayou "shine for all" the qualifications herewith sub sitted I feel sure will be accorded the nacessary space delayed so long as twenty minutes for any cause until Thursday, 12th inst. During the blizzard of 1888 the Staten Island passage was as reliable as any from the city, and but for the blinding snow of Thursday no trip would have occupied more than an hour.

Can the traveller by any other forry or by any rail. can the traveller by any other ferry or by any railroad going out of the city make and sustain such as
raterment? I am very sure that so faithful a service
has not been performed by any other line. Candid
men who are familiar with the facts cand others should
not talk will, am sure, support the declaration that
he freedom of detention from ice, fog, or any cause
whatever for record of safety to passengers, and for
general excellence of service, travel between New
York and elaten Island comes more nearly to perfection than is offered by any other line (terry or raily
going out of the city.

These is no reason why a Staten Islander should
fel otherwise than proud of such a means of transit,
for it is the very best existing it this locality.

s is no reason why a staten latander should berwise than proud of such a means of transit, is the very best exacting in this locality.

Thursday last, my information is that nine rom Staten Island to the city were successfully made after 8 32 and 6 and 8 32 A. H. Several made after 8 32 and 6 and 8 32 A. H. Several made after 8 32 and 6 and 8 32 A. H. Several made after 8 32 and 10 an stupped. "Richmond's" strictures in regard to the sature of "Richmond's" strictures in regard to the beats must be admitted, while other of his criticisms release the stricture of the criticisms of the stricture of the strictur

the summer mouths, when "Richmond" says they are sufficially.

I'ven "Richmond" admits the progress that is being made on the beautiful island, though he refuses to "credit where are did is due" and tanns the man thras its Winnah whose persistences in the face of the most ignorant and determined opposition has wrought the nightly work, so that at this time, all thouse considered, it is doubtful if any other suburb of this city has shown the mayrelions advance that has sake place on staten labout since Mr. Winnah's trat boundaries flew sings its above. The change has been superdous, and the "crowded boats" or which "Richmond" complains (as if other routes both in any out of the city were less crowded bear test mony that the wondrous attractions of staten Island are beginning to be heard of in other places.

His Asia W. Cotz.

Rapid Transit-Forward or Backward? To THE EDITOR OF THE SUS-Sir: The clevated speak for itself-warm, clean, comfortable care, civil treat ment to all who are civil and decent. As for under ground, that is soil took. What the people want is something right away in the way of rapid framat, an I am sure the clevated can furnish it if allowed to de-so, but if cranks and iduce keep wrangling about it we will go back instead of shead.

Sauce for the Gander. Pross Truth.

He (just engaged).—I don't think yed kies with the same sarnestines and abandon that other girls do.

she—Don't you think so? Why, other men say I do.

CLEVELAND'S NAME ON THE MAP. Mrs. Potter Bought Name Pasadens Pine Barrens at 800 a Lot.

Mrs. Harriet L. Potter, who is suing the Wheatland Improvement Company for \$1,200. moved before Justice Patterson of the Supreme Court yesterday that the company be compelled to show her the books.

She says that in January, 1892, she was in-

duced to purchase twelve lots at a place called by the company's officers Pasadena, in the pines of New Jersey, on representation that it would be a rival of Lakewood. A large man was shown her of a beautiful resort, in the midst of which was Central Park, with a music stand in it. The map showed that Brover Cleveland had taken a large site fronting the park. She says she was told that several well-known New York men and Brooklyn physicians had obtained sites there, intending o build country houses. She says that Edward V. Machette, general manager of the company, showed her the map and pointed out the park, a hotel, and a sanitarium, that he said

park, a hotel, and a sanitarium, that he said wers to be.

Mrs. Potter selected twelve lots facing the park for \$1.080, and immediately opposite Mr. Cleveland's property. She has since learned that Mr. Cleveland has not bought any property there. She says she went to Pasadena last month and found it:

"Nothing but a waste of stunted pinea, cheap sand, and as bare-faced, bold, and outrageous and wicked a swindle as was ever offered to the Now York public by any of the swindling land schemes that now seem to be thriving along the southwast coast of New

thriving along the southwest coast of New thriving along the southwest coast of New Jersey."

Machette says that she never asked him for any information, and he gave her none. He says that Grover Cleveland does not own any lots there. She had bought her lots, he alleges, through Mrs. Mary A. Corliss of 356 St. Mark's place. Brooklyn, an agent of the company. Mrs. Corliss denies, in an affidavit, that she told Mrs. Potter that Grover Cleveland had a site there. The map furnished the court by Mrs. Potter, however, shows Grover Cleveland's name on a site.

Decision was reserved.

\$250,000 FOR TWO FRANCHISES.

The Brooklyn City Railroad's Bid Versus that of the Kings County Electric Road. At the meeting of the Brooklyn Board of Aldermen yesterday a communication was reseived from the City Railroad Company offering the city a substantial financial consideration for two franchises, one of which the Kings County Electric Road Company, which was organized a few months ago, expects to get for nothing. The City Company offered \$150,000 for the routes covered in the application of the Kings County Company, and \$100,000 additional for other routes. The

\$100,000 additional for other routes. The City Company engages to pay the money over to the city as soon as the Aldermen give the necessary consent, or in case the franchises are put up at auction to bid the amounts named.

The communication was referred to the Railroad Committee of the Board. Should the Aldermen, as is expected, give the franchise to the Kings County Company, the Mayor will probably veto their action, and if the veto does not avail to prevent the adoption of the resolution, there may be an appeal to the courts.

ITS POLICY NOT TO BE CHANGED

But There Are Now Two Brooklyn Eagle Stockholders Who Favor Annexation.

The purchase of Mr. W. H. Van Anden's twenty shares of stock in the Brooklyn Eagle by Citizen William Ziegler, who has been making war on alleged official offenders in that city, has caused considerable comment among the politicians; but it was said at the Eagle office that it would in no way affect the policy of

fice that it would in no way affect the policy of the paper. Mr. Ziegler said:

"I found one of the owners of the Eagle willing to seil and he found I was willing to buy. He sold and I bought. The transaction was solely a business one, and business reasons alone entered into it."

As both Mr. Ziegler and his close personal friend. Lawyer W. J. Gaynor, are strong advocates of a greater New York, it is thought that they will try and impress their views in favor of the consolidation of New York and Brooklym upon their associates in the Eagle Company.

-The cold snap in Virginia this season is reported to access in severity anything experienced since 1872.

—James Hand and his son George parted twentyeight years ago and did not again see or hear of each other until two weeks ago, when they discovered one another in Seattle, and learned at the same time that they had been living within a few miles of each other, on Puget Sound, for many years past.

-The heavy snow storms that have half-buried the Northwest in the past week or two have been halled with delight by the farmers in many quarters. Plenty of snow means good crops, and in eastern Oregon, where the crops have been poor for the past three years, sufficient snow has already fallen to insure, with

-Washington State is quarrying a monolith which is to be the largest ever cut in this country, and twenty feet longer than the much-talked about monolith Wis-consin has prepared for the Chicago Fair. It will be taken from a quarry near Tacoma, and will be 130 feet iong, or high, and four feet square at the base, and will be set up at Chicago alongside the largest flagstaff ever raised in America, which is also to come from Wash-

-It is not alone in the West that wolves are a source of trouble and loss to the farmers. In Louisiana these beasts are reported to be "playing sad havoe" in the De Lartigo region and in Grant Parish. "They have cleaned up all the lambs and pigs," says the report, "and are at work on the tougher muttons and perkers." The farmers are planbing a grand bunt, after the manner of the Western wolf drives, to clear out the varmints.

-A young man rode into Stockton, Cal., last week astride a medium-sized pony, and announced himself as Gisbert Waescher of Chicago. He said he had ridden his pony all the way from the Windy City, and that he was going to ride back again via Sau Francisco. He wasn't doing it on a wager, but on a "dare," his friends having bantered him into making the trip. He alleged that he left Chicago on Aug. 3, and would be back there

again in time for the World's Fair opening.

—"The best gold fields in America to-day are in North
Carolina," is the opinion of Dr. Tiernan, an old miner of Atlanta, and the statement is backed up in a local paper by other gold miners of that region. This should be interesting news for the crowd of disgusted miners now trying to get away from the San Juan country. Colorado, and recalis a remark of a Connecticut sold mining expert: "There's a great deal of gold in Connecticut," he said, "just about enough to ruin any com pany that undertakes to get it ont."

pany that undertakes to get it out."

—The Chinaman is progressing in American ways.

Three Celestials in Stockton, Cal., last week engaged
in a bold safe-cracking job, with chloroforming trimmings, that would not be counted amiss by any Mellcan cracksman. They broke into the store of a Chiness merchant at night, found the old man and his two sons awake, knocked them down, chloroformed and bound them, and then drilled a square piece out of the safe large enough to admit an arm. They empties the safe, and at last accounts were at large with the two or three thousand dollars in cash that it contained. -The famous smuggling schooner Halcyon, which has led the United States revenue boats and officials so many interesting chases along and off the Pacific coast, and has landed her contraband goods every trip, has been refitted and rechristened, and as the Vera she will sail from Victoria soon as a sea pirate. She will be fitted up in the best style, with six crack shots and the most experienced hunters, and her owners expect her to come back the "high liner." that s, with more skins than any other vessel in the seal ing first, an odious distinction in the infamous business of slaughtering of seal mothers and their young. -A petition bas just been presented to the Mayor of

Seattle, Wash, signed by many leading mercantile houses in the city and a large number of citizens, saking that public gambling places be opened there under the direct surveillance of the Police Department. The petition recites that many "sure-thing games bunco games." Ac., are running wide open in beattle. and the petitioners, believing that games are bound to exist in some form or other, "earnestly request" that a number of clubs be opened, under police rules and survey, "believing it would be to the business interests of the city," The Mayor, it is reported, has the matter under consideration.

-Probibition seems to be a surprising success in North Dakots, from the liquor dealers' viewpoint. Bishop John Stanley of that State says: "Wholesale iquor dealers have informed me that their sales in this tate are nearly three times greater now than former . Railroad and express men bear testimony to the truth of the liquor dealers' statement. Commercial travellers tell the same story. Hotel men, who have no 'blind pig' annex, scarcely know what to do with the empty whiskey bottles left in the rooms by guests. Farmers who formerly took a drink or two while in town now keep a jug or five-gallon keg at home and tipple continually." This has a familiar sound; as of an echo from the pine woods of Maine and the prairies of Populist Kansas.

> Too Strong a Point, From the Chicago Daily Tribune.

"One atrong point about this broom," said the grocer,
"is the handle. It's made of tough seasoned wood.
You could knock a man down with it and not break
tt" "I think." observed Mr. Enpecane, timidly. "I would -- hum-prefer one with a pine handle, if you please."